

LLOYD'S LIST.—March 13.
THE William, Harrison, from New York to Dublin, is put into Recreational dismasted, and in great distress. The Sta. Frangole, Harvey, from Rochelle to Boulogne, is lost with the crew; a small part of the cargo saved. The Bachelor, McElhego, from Sligo to Liverpool, is lost off Liverpool, with the crew and pilot.

Arrived—Ireland, 3.—Flanders, 1.—Holland, 1.—France, 1.—Lisbon, 2.—Dac—Ireland, 2.

PARLIAMENTARY INTELLIGENCE.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

THURSDAY, March 12.

The Lord Chancellor came down to the House by three o'clock, when prayers were read by the Bishop of Bangor.

The order of the day was then read for the second reading of

MAJOR H. F. SHERIDAN'S DIVORCE BILL.

Evidence was brought to the bar, to prove his marriage with Lydia Ferguson, and their living together until he went abroad in the service of his country; that afterwards she became acquainted, and cohabited with Francis Newman, against whom he had obtained judgment in the Ecclesiastical Court, and a verdict in the Court of King's Bench; these were both produced and read, and

Sarah Seddon was presented to the bar to prove the fact, which she did by stating, that Mr Newman and Mrs Sheridan lived for some time at her house in Chelsea, and cohabited together as man and wife.

Another witness also asserted, that he had been introduced to Mrs Sheridan by Mr Newman, as to Mrs Newman, during the time the Major was absent in America, being concurred, the counsel were ordered to withdraw, and the bill was read a second time, and ordered to a committee.

HIS MAJESTY'S MESSAGE.

The Duke of Chandos informed the House, that his Majesty had been waited upon with their humble address, and that he had been pleased to order a message in reply.

The message being read, his Grace moved that it be printed.—Ordered.

MESSAGE FROM THE QUEEN.

Lord Morton stated, that her Majesty had been waited upon with their Lordships address, agreeable to their commands, and that she had been pleased to send a message in return.

A motion was then made to adjourn, and the House was accordingly adjourned, to Monday next.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

WEDNESDAY, March 11.

Earl Gower reported from the Committee appointed to prepare and bring in the address, which was read a first and second time, and agreed to.

Adjourned.

THURSDAY, March 12.

Many private bills were brought up and read this day.

A petition was received and read from the Grand Jury of the county of Oxford; against the act of last session, for the registering of freeholders.

Ordered to lie on the table.

The Committee of supply, in consequence of the intimation in the King's speech, was appointed for to-morrow.

The order of the day being then read for the House to resolve itself into a Committee to consider on the several petitions presented against the act for registering county freeholders, the Speaker left the Chair, and Mr Stanley took that of the Committee.

Mr Crewe, after desiring that the petition from the county of Chester might be read, moved, without further preface, that the Chairman of the Committee might be directed to move the House for leave to bring in a bill for the purpose of repealing the present act.

Mr Honeywood seconded the motion. He professed his own sentiments and those of his constituents to be decidedly against the longer existence of the act in question.

Mr Bearcroft said, that as it might tend to save the time of the House, he had no objection to its being read the last mover of this act, no opposition was meant to its proposed repeal, in its present stage.

Sir Charles Gould declared that his sentiments on this occasion coincided with his constituents, and that both were directly against the burdens imposed by the existing act.

Mr Rolfe followed with a similar declaration. His opinions, he said, had been in favour of the act; but that from further experience and better information, he was convinced that it would be found more burdensome than beneficial.

The question was put and carried without a division.

The House then adjourned until to-morrow.

The humble Address of the Right Honourable the LORDS SPIRITUAL and TEMPORAL, in PARLIAMENT assembled, presented to His MAJESTY. March 11, 1789.

Die Martis, 10 Martii, 1789.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

We, your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, in Parliament assembled, beg leave to approach your throne, and return our most humble thanks for the gracious speech which your Majesty has commanded to be made to both Houses of Parliament.

We most sincerely congratulate your Majesty on your happy recovery from your late indisposition; and upon your being again enabled to attend to the urgent concerns of your kingdoms, and to exercise personally your royal authority.

We acknowledge, with all possible thankfulness, the goodness of Almighty God, in attending to the prayers of a loyal, affectionate, and afflicted people, and in restoring your Majesty to the wishes of your faithful subjects; and we most earnestly hope that

the blessing of your Majesty's just and benevolent Government may long be continued to us.

We humbly offer to your Majesty our most sincere expressions of gratitude for your gracious acceptance of our best endeavours to prove our zealous and affectionate attachment to your person, and our anxious concern for the honour and interests of your Crown, and the security and good government of your dominions.

Your Majesty may be assured, that we will, without delay, apply ourselves to the consideration of the different objects of national concern which requires our attention.

We most humbly thank your Majesty for the orders which you have been graciously pleased to give for laying before this House a copy of the Treaty of Defensive Alliance which your Majesty has concluded with the King of Prussia.

We are sensible that your Majesty's endeavours, in conjunction with your allies, to prevent as much as possible the extension of hostilities in the North of Europe, and to contribute to the restoration of general tranquillity, are the natural result of your Majesty's known wisdom and humanity; and we have a full reliance on the continuance of your exertions towards promoting so salutary an object.

We hear with satisfaction that your Majesty continues to receive from all foreign Courts the strongest assurances, of their friendly disposition towards this country.

We are conscious, Sire, that we ensure to ourselves the approbation of your Majesty, when we attend to the public welfare, and to the advancement of the prosperity of your people, whose zeal, loyalty, and attachment to your Majesty, are the natural and spontaneous effects of their uniform experience of your Majesty's virtues, and of the constant blessings derived from your mild and auspicious Government.

HIS MAJESTY'S MOST GRACIOUS ANSWER.

"My Lords,

"This very dutiful and affectionate Address, calls forth my warmest thanks; the sentiments expressed in it have so universally prevailed among my loving subjects, that they must, if possible, increase my solicitude for the prosperity and happiness of this my native country."

ADDRESS TO THE QUEEN.

The Queen's answer to Lord Aylebury was to the following effect:

"That her Majesty was sensible of the great confidence which the Parliament had placed in her hands."

LONDON.—March 13.

Wednesday at noon, the King held a Cabinet Council at Kew Palace, which was attended by the Lord Chancellor, Lord President, and Lord Privy Seal; the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the two Secretaries of State, and the Secretary at War; the Speaker of the House of Commons, the Lord Steward of the Household, Lord Chamberlain, the Master of the Horse, and the Groom of the Stole. At half past two o'clock the Council broke up, when all the foreign Ambassadors, Ministers, and Envys were introduced to the King in his Council Chamber by Lord Viscount Weymouth, where they continued with his Majesty till four o'clock, and in the evening, when a perfect reinstatement in health, as the Ministers would naturally make known to the King the state of their several Courts; and having to communicate their conference to their masters, it was of course their duty to be particularly observant and critical. G. E. Post.

Same day, at five o'clock in the afternoon, Lord Sydney dispatched one of his messengers in waiting from his office in the Treasury with several letters from his Majesty to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

A day of public thanksgiving for his Majesty's recovery will be speedily appointed; but the idea of his going to St Paul's is said to be given up.

The Duke of York's seat at Oatlands, in Surry, where the Royal Family dined a short time previous to the King's illness, will be one of his Majesty's first visits: whether he will be accompanied by the Queen and Princesses.

The King's levees at St James's are expected to commence the beginning of next month.

This morning his Majesty took an airing, but did not remain long abroad.

Yesterday his Majesty, accompanied by four

queens and five servants, rode from Kew to Buckingham House. After stopping there half an hour, and being joined by the Prince of Wales, the Duke of York, and about ten more of the nobility and gentry, he returned again to Kew Palace.

It is needless to mention with what joy he was received by his people as he passed. He was wrapped up in a dark green surtout, and looked very thin. He rode not with his former rapidity, but at a slow trot.

Such excursions on horseback are prescribed to him every day. It is reported that he will receive the Sacrament at St George's Chapel, Windsor, on Sunday next.

Yesterday morning the Archbishop of Canterbury, and some other dignified Clergy, went to Kew, to visit their Majesties.

Their Majesties and the Princesses will remove from Kew House to the Queen's Lodge at Windsor, to-morrow, where they intend spending a few days.

This day, a Cabinet Council will be held at Kew, when the Recorder is ordered to attend, to make his report of the prisoners under sentence of death in Newgate.

Yesterday morning, the Earl of Chatham went to Kew, to transact business in the naval department with the King.

His Majesty's health, we are happy to say, continues in the same state it has been for some time past, and we hope will long remain so, for it cannot be better.

Wednesday his Majesty took an airing on horseback.

Several of the Nobility and Ministers accompanied him.

On Tuesday his Majesty drove himself in an open chaise round Richmond town in order to see the illuminations.

On Tuesday a very brilliant illumination was set up at Kew by the command of her Majesty. It was a most superb picture, representing a figure of Ezelopus presenting a medallion of the King to Britannia, by the desire of Providence, who was seated on the clouds, accompanied by boys representing the arts and sciences, &c. the work of Rebecca.

Tuesday last being the day this nation was made happy by the return of his Majesty to public business, the same was observed as a day of temperate festivity at Magdalen College in the University of Cambridge. The Master and Fellows entertained the Society with a dinner, and wine was presented by the President. The young gentlemen had permission for moderate rejoicing, by the following short parody of Horace left at each of their tables:

Salvo Cesare,
Dat veniam vinxim die: impune licebit
Festivam sermone benigno tendere noctem.

A grace cup was devoted to the health of his Majesty, the Lord Chancellor, the Lord President, and Mr Pitt. Mrs Peckard entertained the Society with coffee, tea, &c. and gave 150 loaves of bread to be distributed among the poor of the parish, on this truly joyful occasion.

Her Majesty and the Princesses came to town on Tuesday evening to be ocular witnesses of the magnificent demonstrations of joy on the King's recovery. They were in three carriages. The high performers experienced the fate of mixing with the multitude.—A crowd is a leveler of rank—No respect is paid to persons.—Her Majesty and the Princesses were blocked up in Piccadilly for a considerable time, and were at length obliged to pass off into Berkley-square, as they could not get forward to St James's Street. They then passed through the several squares, and were spectators of the grandest illuminations that the metropolis ever exhibited.

And at one o'clock in the morning, her Majesty and the Princesses returned to Kew.

Yesterday, a Court of Common Council was held at Guildhall, which was attended by the Lord Mayor, all the Aldermen, Sheriffs, Deputies, and most of the Council of the several wards. An address of congratulation was voted to his Majesty, on the amendment of his health, unanimously, which is to be presented by the Lord Mayor, Recorder, and City-officers, the four Members, &c. with the attendance of the City Regalia.

An Address of the Convocation of the London Clergy, with the whole Bench of Bishops at their head, is now in agitation.

Her Majesty of France, who, through the course of our most gracious Sovereign's late illness, has sympathized with his royal consort with a feeling which did honour even to the dignity of her high station, proposes to give a grand gala at Court, the moment the official accounts arrive there of the King's recovery: all the foreign ambassadors, with the principal of the French, and all the English nobility now residing in Paris, are invited.

The Prince of Wales, with a large party of the nobility, dined yesterday at the French Ambassador's, in Portman-square.

It is said, that Dr Warren attended the King. The Prince made a point of it, for the following reason:—“Dr Warren,” said his Royal Highness, “saved my life, and he shall attend my father.”

An address of thanks is expected to be voted to the Prince by the Parliament of Ireland, for the professions of regard his Highness has been pleased to express.

IRISH COMMISSIONERS.

Yesterday morning the Commissioners from Ireland waited on the Prince of Wales, at Carlton-House, to take leave of his Royal Highness, and to receive his final answer respecting the address from the Parliament of that country.

The substance of the Prince's answer was—to thank them for the very friendly manner of conveying the sentiments of the Two Houses—to congratulate the kingdom on the event that made his acceptance of the proposed measure no longer necessary—to recommend concord between the two countries, as the chief source of mutual strength—and finally to express his grateful satisfaction that the Parliament of Ireland should so laudably endeavour to preserve the King's prerogative from being diminished.

The Commissioners, with the Noblemen and Gentlemen who were present, after partaking of a cold collation prepared for them, took leave of his Royal Highness, and we understand departed for Ireland this morning.

The following are some of the distinguished characters who were present on this occasion:

Duke of Leinster, Lord Stomfort, Lord Carlisle, Lord Townshend, General Conway, Lord North, Lord Southampton, Mr Lyte, Col. Stevens, Mr Tynte, Mr Scott, Sir T. Dundas, Lord Melbourne, Col. St. Ledger, Mr Stewart, Lord Darley, Lord Duncannon, Lord Charlemont, Lord Barrymore, Lord Caven, Mr O'Neil, Lord Sefton, Lord Hertford, Mr Windham, Lord Lucan, Bishop of Clanford, Lord Newhaven, Mr Burke, Col. Leigh, Mr Sheridan, Mr. W. Lake, Mr Fox, Mr Bouverie.

The Irish Delegates, after their final conference with the Prince of Wales yesterday, dined with the Duke of Cumberland in Pall-Mall.

It is reported that Henry Addington, Esq; is to succeed Sir John Aubrey as a Lord of the Treasury.

Lord Carteret, report says, is to retire from the Post-office; but his intended successor has not yet been appointed.

Some days past Mr Pitt wrote a letter to the Marquis of Buckingham, particularly requesting that he would not think of returning; and it is understood that the Marquis has taken his advice.

It is whispered, that the appointment of an Ambassador extraordinary to the Court of Orange is now on the tapis, in the room of Lord Malmesbury, who goes no more to Holland.

Wednesday last the Earl of Delawar was introduced to the King in Council at Kew Palace, by Lord Viscount Weymouth, when his Lordship had the honour of kissing his Majesty's hand, on his being appointed one of the Lords of the Bed-chamber, in the room of the Duke of Queensberry.

Wednesday the King sent for the Marquis of Lothian and Lord Amherst, the two Gold Sticks. The Marquis was commanded to attend with his Stick, but only in his General's uniform, not in the uniform of the troop to which the Stick belongs. The purpose of course was, that he might deliver up the ensign, which he accordingly did. Lord Dover, who has got the Marquis of Lothian's regiment, early in life gave up all active pursuit of the military profession. He took out the cockade, and put a pen behind his ears. Of his civil services in Holland, even his friends are not loud in the praise.

It is reported, and we believe with truth, that previous to the resignation of the Marquis of Lothian, his Majesty spontaneously settled a pension on his two daughters—a signal mark of that nobleness and generosity of spirit which have ever characterized our amiable monarch: *Ibid.*

It is no longer in the power of the Bed-chamber Lords to vapour and boast of their Parliamentary freedom and political independence. It is now proved that they are not independent. We see, in the instance of the Duke of Queensberry, that if they venture to vote according to their own opinion, even if they should be influenced in that vote by what they conceived was the true interest, and accordingly might be the real wishes of their Royal master, they are to be discharged. If those who boast of the independence of the Bed-chamber Lords mean to say, that they are free to vote as they please, sacrificing their places to their opinion, they certainly are independent in that sense. What man in the kingdom is not, however, equally independent? *Ibid.*

Mr Pitt has formed a precedent to address the Queen:—but none to pay a tribute to the exalted Heir Apparent:—How long is the Prince to be thus marked out as the Target for the Arrows of Indecency to be aimed at?—As Lord Stanhope said on another occasion, “leave them something for posterity to grasp at!”—The precedent for an Address to the Queen, is the one to Queen Anne, who was actual Sovereign of England, and by no means applies to a Queen Consort:—let her Majesty, however, receive this proof of duty and love, but by no means preclude the Prince from a mark of attachment!—*Morn. Herald.*

It is well known to every person conversant with Parliamentary-business, that the speeches which are made by the mover and seconder of Addresses on the Speech, are previously prepared at the Treasury, and regularly transmitted by the Secretary, like any other official paper. What then must we think of the modesty of that Minister, who could make the whole of one of those speeches a ridiculous and fulsome Panegyric? the foreign ministers had an audience of his Majesty at Kew. Dr Willis was present. *Ibid.*

The ministerial prints have not yet condescended to assign any reason for the dismissal of his Majesty's favourite pages, and the appointment of Dr Willis's attendants in their place. We hope this matter will soon be explained, as the Public are at present extremely dissatisfied with the very mysterious conduct of administration on this subject. We formerly gave the names of the three attendants of Dr Willis who had succeeded three of the four dismissed pages. We have just learnt that the fourth vacancy is to be filled up by Dr Willis's son, who is to occupy the situation lately enjoyed by Mr Ramus, and act as his Majesty's private secretary. *Ibid.*

A Court of Directors was held on Wednesday at the East India House, for the purpose of filling up the vacancy in the Supreme Council by the late resignation of Sir John Macpherson.

The Court, after some deliberation, appointed Peter Speke, Esq; to the junior seat in the Council. This gentleman is at present in Bengal, has been many years in the Company's

NOTICE.

THAT the Trustees upon the sequestrated estate of WILLIAM BROWN, Carpet Manufacturer in Kilmarnock, has made up a state of his effects converted into money, and a state of the debts proved, and lodged with Archibald Flinnie, Smith in Kilmarnock, the Trustee, with a scheme dividing the free produce of the money so recovered among the several creditors in these debts, according to their due order of ranking, which states and scheme, with a general state of the bankrupt's affairs, brought down to the 3d of March current, lie in his hands open for the inspection of the creditors or their agents, and will remain there till the 3d day of June next, on which day, being exactly twelve months after the sequestration, a general meeting of the said creditors is to be held, within the house of John Begbie, Innkeeper in Kilmarnock, at twelve o'clock noon, in order that the creditors may receive the dividends, and fix the upset prices of the said William Brown's heritable and other estate, and give such directions as may appear necessary for the future management of the funds under trust.

Intimation is at the same time given, that in general, the creditors have agreed to accept of a composition for their debts, and that it is expected, that a general agreement and composition will take place, in Mr Begbie's, on the 12th of August next, at twelve o'clock noon, at which time the said creditors, agreeable to a concert among them, are desired to attend. The deed of concert lies in the hands of William Brown, writer in Kilmarnock.

Not to be repeated.

PREMIUMS
For Raising Flax and Hemp, and for the Saving of Seed.
TRUSTEES-OFFICE, EDINBURGH, FEB. 23. 1789.

THE Commissioners and Trustees for Fisheries, Manufactures, and Improvements in Scotland, hereby offer the unmentioned Premiums for promoting the cultivation of Flax and Hemp, and the saving of seed, in the year 1789, viz.

First CLASS.

I. To be distributed in the counties of Ayr, Aberdeen, Banff, Dunbar, Lanark, Renfrew, and Stirling, at the rate of twenty shillings for every Scots statute acre, producing EIGHTEEN STONES avoirdupois weight or upwards, of clean skinned flax or hemp, a sum not exceeding

L. 326

II. To be distributed, in like manner, in the counties of Berwick, Clackmannan, Edinburgh, Haddington, Kincardine, Kincros, Linlithgow, and Roxburgh, for every acre producing TWENTY-STONES avoirdupois weight or upwards, a sum not exceeding

377

III. To be distributed, in like manner, in the counties of Fife, Forfar, and Perth, for every acre producing TWENTY-FIVE STONES avoirdupois weight or upwards, a sum not exceeding Providing always, that, if more money shall be gained in any one, and less in any other of the above districts, than the sum allotted to each, the saving which shall arise from the one will be applied proportionally in paying what is overgained in the other.

420

IV. To be distributed among the remaining 15 counties (which hitherto have made little progress in flax-raising) at the rate of twenty shillings for every acre, and so in proportion for every half acre, producing at the rate of FIFTEEN STONES avoirdupois weight or upwards, a sum not exceeding

And to be apportioned to the respective counties, in manner particularly after mentioned, being in conformity to the land tax paid by each, viz. To the county of Argyle, 54l.—Bute, 8l.—Wigtown, 29l.—Kirkcudbright, 48l.—Dumfries, 74l.—Selkirk, 24l.—Peebles, 28l.—Elgin, 28l.—Nairn, 7l.—Inverness, 39l.—Roxburgh, 6l.—Cromarty, 6l.—Sutherland, 8l.—Caithness, 16l.—and Orkney 20l.

Total, L. 1500

and less in others of the said 15 counties (4th district), than the sum allotted to each, the saving which shall arise from any one or more of these counties, will be applied proportionally in paying what may be overgained in any other of them. And if all the premiums gained by these 15 counties shall be short of 420l. the saving, whatever it is, shall be applied proportionally in paying the sum (if any) that may happen to be overgained in the three districts first above mentioned.

And provided, that, in like manner, if more money be gained in the said fourth district than the 420l. and there should happen to be any saving upon the three first mentioned districts, then such saving shall be applied proportionally in paying what may be overgained in the fourth district. But in case it shall happen, that, at the rate of twenty shillings per acre, more money is gained than the total 1500l. then there shall be an equal reduction of the said rate of premiums, to such extent as may be found necessary, in such districts or districts, wherein the claims exceed the sums allotted thereto, because the Trustees cannot become bound to pay premiums to a greater extent than the said 1500l.

SECOND CLASS.

To be distributed in general among the persons in the aforesaid districts who shall save twenty pecks of feed, Linlithgow barley measure, or upwards, from each acre of their flax or hemp; and allowing in the fourth district, and on y. claims for each half acre producing ten pecks, provided that such feed is found by the Surveyors employed by the Trustees to be fit for sowing, a sum not exceeding

I. 350

The rate of premium to be Ninepence for every peck, unless it shall happen that more money is gained than the whole L. 350, in which case there will be an equal reduction of the said rate of premium, throughout all the districts, as far as may be found necessary, for the same reason that is given above, with regard to the first class of premiums.

And, should it happen, that more money shall be gained upon the FIRST CLASS, and less on the SECOND, than the total sum before mentioned, or vice versa, in that event the difference may arise from the one who will be proportionally in paying what is overgained on the other.

Besides the foregoing Premiums, as there is a very general complaint throughout the country, of the flax being wasted and destroyed at many of the mills, owing chiefly to the carelessness of the persons employed at them; therefore, the Trustees, in order to ascertain at what mills the business is conducted with proper attention, are to give Two Shillings per acre to every person who shall weigh his flax when rogued, and before sending it to the mill; the weight of the rough flax, as well as the produce when clean skinned, and the name of the mill and tackman all to be specified in the gainer's affidavit. And the like additional premium will also be allowed to every person who shall dress his flax by the stock and hand, if it appears from the affidavit that it was done in this manner.

Every person who shall save flax or hemp feed, with a view to the aforesaid premiums, must send to this Office, on or before the 1st day of June next, an intimation in the following form:

"I (the name and designation to be here inserted) do hereby advise, That I have sown in the present year 1789, pecks of linted or hemped, upon acres, rods, and falls of ground, Scots measure, in the farm of parish of and shire of of the produce of which I shall afterwards

certify upon each, if it amounts to the quantity required per acre. (The following is to be inserted.)

And those who shall save or intend to save the feed of their flax, and think that they can claim the premium on that account in the terms before mentioned, must send to this Office, on or before the 1st February 1790, an intimation thereof, in order that proper surveyors may be sent out to inspect the same; and, on this account, the feed must be kept till the middle of March, and be cleaned and ready by that time for the surveyor's inspection, in order that they may be able to certify whether it is fit for sowing.

And, on or before the 1st day of October 1790, every person who can claim the premium either on flax or feed, must send to this Office an affidavit in the following form,

"At the day of one thousand seven hundred and years, in the presence of one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the shire of compeared (the person's name and designation to be here inserted) and made oath, that there was sown in acres, Linteed or Hempseed, in spring 1789, rods, and falls of ground, in the farm of parish of and shire of That the produce thereof (here the number of stones rough Flax is to be specified, if the same was weighed) was in clean skinned Flax or Hemp fit for the heckle, avoirdupois weight, the same having been skinned at the mill of possessed by or by the flock and hand method (if so skinned)." (And if the deponent shall have saved the feed of his crop as above, then the affidavit is to proceed thus.) "And farther, That he saved the feed of his Flax; that the quantity amounted to pecks. Linlithgow barley measure; that the same was sown, or fit for sowing, and not for making into oil; and that no part of it was killed."

(The deponent to subscribe here.)

(The Justice to subscribe here.)

When Flax or Hemp shall be purchased while growing, the affidavit of the purchaser will be received in the same manner as that of the original proprietor.

As much trouble has been occasioned to the Office by the Claimants omitting to mention the Farm, Parish, and Shire, notice is hereby given, that every intimation or affidavit, which does not mention these three distinctly, will be rejected. Every person must take care to be exact in ascertaining the measure of his ground, at the time of making his intimation.

The gainers of the Premiums will be paid as soon as possible after the time limited for receiving their affidavits.

But no person is to expect any premium, unless his intimation and affidavit shall have been received by him at the precise times, and in the terms before specified.

By order of the Trustees,

ROBT. ARBUTHNOT, Sec.

N. B. By the Act of Parliament 24th George II. all Flax and Hemp, of the growth of Scotland, must be sold by the stone of 16 lbs. avoirdupois weight, under the penalty of Five Pounds Sterling.

F FARMS, in the County of CLACKMANNAN,

T O L E T.

TO be LET for nineteen years, and entered to at the term of Martinmas 1789,

The Following Farms in the parish and county of Clackmannan, belonging to SIR THOMAS DUNDAS of Kerle, Baronet, viz.

I. The Farms of PARKMILL, WESTFIELD, and PLIVERHALL, containing in whole 98 acres or thereby of arable land, as the same are presently possessed by William Christie, John Gerhard, Robert Foster, and John Ferguson, with 9 or 10 acres presently in grass. The same to be let together in one farm.

II. The Farms of POW-SIDE, PARK, and LOOKABOUT-YE, containing in whole 83 acres or thereby of arable land, as the same are presently possessed by John Mill and John Thompson, and Alexander Gray, with 32 acres The above also will be let in one farm.

III. The Farm called the GREEN, consisting of 30 acres or thereby of arable land, as the same is presently possessed by Widow Gibson.

Proposals in writing for leases of the above farms to be given in, betwixt and the 1st of April, to Charles Innes, clerk to the signet, Edinburgh, or to James Landers at Craigie by Alloa, factor for Sir Thomas Dundas. Mr Landers will show the grounds.

F FARMS in the County of STIRLING to LET.

TO be LET for nineteen years, and entered to at the term of Martinmas 1789, containing the following FARMS in the county of Stirling, belonging to SIR THOMAS DUNDAS, Bart. viz.

I. These THREE FARMS of the estate of Newton, lying in the parish of Rothkennar, presently possessed by John Simpson, Alexander Walker, and Robert Cumin, consisting of 94 Scots acres, or thereby.

II. These FARMS, part of the estate of Caffiecarrie, lying in the parish of Falkirk, on the side of the Great Canal, as presently possessed by John Stirling, Agnes Wallace, and Hobel Baird, consisting of about 200 acres.

III. The Farm of BANDOMINNY, inclosed with a stone dyke, consisting of 142 acres, or thereby, possessed by James Hay;

IV. The Park of SCARMURIR, inclosed with a stone dyke, consisting of about 42 acres; and the Lands of Kumbuh and Midianchen Shielrigg, consisting of 67 acres, or thereby, lying contiguous to Scarmuir, and all presently possessed by John Hamilton.

V. The Lands of KILT, presently possessed by Archibald Bryson, consisting of about 39 acres; and the Lands of Drumhead, consisting of 20 acres, or thereby, possessed by William Gilmor.

VI. That FARM, part of the lands of Seabegs, presently possessed by John Henderson, consisting of 65 acres, and another contiguous, possessed by William Henderson, consisting of about 27 acres.

PROPOSALS in writing for leases of the above farms to be given in, betwixt and the first of April, to Charles Innes, clerk to the signet, Edinburgh, or to Andrew Longmoor, factor for Sir Thomas Dundas at Kerle. Mr Longmoor will show the grounds.

N O T I C E

To the CREDITORS of JOHN WHITE, Baker and Corn Merchant in Pleasance of Edinburgh.

THAT at a meeting of the Creditors of the said John White, held within the Old Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, upon the 11th day of March instant, agreeably to former advertisements; they made choice of John Gray, solicitor at law, to be sole trustee upon the sequestrated estate real and personal of the said John White; which appointment was, on the trustee's application, confirmed by the Lord Hailes, Ordinary officiating on the bills, on the 13th March instant.

These are therefore requiring all the Creditors of the said John White, to lodge with the said John Gray, the trustee, at Edinburgh, all their claims and vouchers or grounds of debt, with their oaths for proving the same, as directed by the statute; and that within nine kalends months from the date of the interlocutor awarding the sequestration, which will expire on the 16th day of October 1789; certifying those Creditors, who shall neglect to comply with this requisition, that they shall not be entitled to any share in the first distribution of the debtor's estate.

Edinburgh, March 16. 1789. JOHN GRAY.

CLE HONG E R.

WILL Cover this season, at Kerchall, in the parish of Foulden, near Berwick, at Two Guineas a Mare, and Five Shillings the Groom. He was got by Highflyer, his dam by Blank, grandam by Regulus, great-grandam by Old Snip, great-great-grandam by Mogul. She was bred by the Duke of Buccleuch, from his dam, has the nearest and best blood of the Godolphin Arabian and Chilvers, through their sons Blank and Old Snip. He is a horse of great size, bone and beauty, a fine bay, and goes well in all his paces. Good gait, and proper care taken of the Mares.

D R O N E,

THE finest and one of the best bred horses in the kingdom, will cover in 1789, at Brampton, near Catterick, Yorkshire, at FIVE GUINEAS, and FIVE SHILLINGS the Groom.

He is a good bay, fifteen hands and a half high, was got by Herod, out of Lilly, which was got by Blank Old Cade, Partner, Bloody Buttocks, &c. Lilly was the dam of Jacinth, and own sister to that good running horse Jethro. N. B. Superb and Lord Grosvenor's Porgy filly are out of Drone's sister, and Farmer is out of Drone's dam.

At the same place, BOUDROW,

One of the best bred sons of Eclipse, will cover at THREE GUINEAS and FIVE SHILLINGS the groom. He is a fine blood bay, fifteen hands high, master of twenty stone. Boudrow was got by Eclipse, his dam by Sweeper, his grandam by Tartar, sire of King Herod, which mare was the dam of Mercury, Jupiter, Venus, Volunteer, Adonis, &c. Sweeper was got by Sloe, his dam by Mogul the sire of Whiffle Jacket, Mr Hutton's Stately, and the dam of Mr Pratt's famous equine mare, grandam by Old Partner, and out of the grandam of Old Starling. Sloe was never heat; he was got by Crab, his dam by Childers, &c. Mogul was got by the Godolphin Arabian, out of the large Hartly mare. She was got by Mr Hartly's Blind Horse, &c.

BOUDROW, from his great size and bone, has not his fellow in the kingdom; and, when tried at three years old, was thought an eclipse in point of speed.—Good gait, bay, &c.; and great care taken that the mares are properly stabled.

J. Rosson has engaged to be answerable for all mares; so that none will be delivered till paid for.

KEVOK-MILL BLEACHFIELD, 1789.

(Four miles south from Edinburgh.)

TERENCE DUGAN and Son bleach in the best manner, at the following prices, viz. All

plain Linen, yard wide or under, wove in a

900, and all above, at 2d.

1000, and 1100, at 2d.

1200, at 3d.

1300, at 3d. halfp.

1400, at 4d.

1500, at 4d. halfp.

1600, and all below, not full white, 2d.

All above yard wide in proportion to its breadth.

Cloth for this field is taken in by Mr Michie merchant, Lawn Market—James Burnet grocer, opposite the City Guard—James Shirrill, grocer, Netherbow—Dicksons and Fair leadfins, North End New Bridge—Alexander Scott grocer, Nicolson Street—John Storrie merchant, Grass Market—John Smith grocer, Potterrow—William Handyside, Gubbet Toll—James Gray, Grange Toll—Mrs Ratray grocer, Watergate, Edinburgh—James Orr merchant, on the Shore of Leith—James Warlaw merchant, Water of Leith—Mr Taylor and Wilson and Elliot merchants, Dalkeith—Thomas Forsyth weaver, Musselburgh—John Niven weaver, Fisherrow—David Aitken tea and spirit dealer, Tranent—John Young, Prestonpans—James Patterton baker, Aberdare—David McLaren merchant, Haddington—Mrs Aitken weaver, Cranston—John Penny merchant, Mid Calder—John Long weaver, Leffudden—George Fenton merchant, Berwick—Thomas Morton weaver, Kelso—William Air merchant, Coldstream—James Allan weaver, Lauder—George Turnbull weaver, Dunfermline—John Taylor weaver, Wooler—William Simpson weaver, Bonnybridge—Those who are healed to favour the above TERENCE DUGAN and Son with their cloth, may depend upon having it well done, and soon returned.

LINLITHGOW BLEACHFIELD, 1789.

JOSEPH READ, Bleacher to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, bleaches in the best manner, and at the following prices, viz.

per Yard.

800 and under, at 2d. Lawns, — 2d.

900 and 1000, at 2d. Cottons and long lawns, 3d.

1100 and 1200, at 3d. Diapers, — 3d.

1300, — 3d. Cambriks, — 4d.

1400 and 1500, at 4d